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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
OFFICE with S. L. RUSSEL, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.
Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the *Gazette* office, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to.
May 11, '66—1yr.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Offers to give satisfaction to all who may entrust their legal business to him. Will collect moneys on evidences of debt, and specially procure bounties and pensions to soldiers, their widows or heirs. Office two doors west of Telegraph office. april7'66-1y.

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Juliana street, in the office formerly occupied by King & Jordan, and recently by Filler & Keagy. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. P. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
Tooth Powders and Mouth Wash, excellent articles, always on hand.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken.
aug5, '64:tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEORGE C. DOUGLAS
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.
☞ Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.
☞ Office two doors west of Bedford Hotel, up stairs. aul7:tf

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

JEWELER, &c.

ABSALOM GARLICK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.
He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*
☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.,
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Rehned Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 28, 1865—tf.

J. M. LEHMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER,
COAL DALE.
Will promptly attend to all collections intrusted to him. He will also execute all instruments of writing with neatness and dispatch.
Coal Dale, Sept. 15, 1865-3m

Poetry.

THE BRIBED LEGISLATOR.

BY WM. B. CONWAY.

Of all the crimes, with which the Tempter's art,
Has blacken'd and defiled the human heart;
The meanest meanness, and the vilest wile,
The basest baseness, and the deepest guile,
That ever tinged the conscious cheek with shame,
Destroyed a character, or damned a name,
The crime of crimes—is clearly that which must
Result, *per se*, from VIOLATED TRUST!
Though trusts are various, (as all agree,)
In weight—extent—importance and degree,
Yet still the principle involved in each,
(We care not what Dishonesty may preach)
The principle is recognized as just,
That EVERY fairly delegated trust,
Which, as a trust is mutu'lly believed,
As such imparted, and as such received,
(Despite of all the arguments that wave,
The scruples from the conscience of a knave,
However deep in subtle tactics skilled,)
SHOULD BE IN TRUTH AND HONESTY FULFILLED!
This is the doctrine, Equity proclaims,
Sustained by learn'd and venerated names,
And this the doctrine, to which Truth has given
The broad, approving seal of righteous Heaven,
Destroy this sacred principle—and then
Can justice dwell among the sons of men?
Could peace and order, here consent to dwell,
Or would not Earth, itself, become a Hell?
Of all the trusts, which can to men be given,
(Not to include the Ministry of Heaven)
Those trusts are clearly greatest, which relate
To man—considered in his social State;
Those PUBLIC TRUSTS, which always must embrace,
The weal, or woe, of thousands of his race,
These trusts are truly sacred, and as such,
Corruption's vile, contaminating touch
Cannot pervert them, without spreading ill,
Beyond the basest purpose of the will,
Sad ills—alas!—which in their scope must urge
Their dire EFFECTS to the remotest verge
Of that society, through which they spread,
Like bitter waters from a fountain head.
The Legislator, who receives a BRIBE,
Direct—or INDIRECT—though all the tribe
Of causuistic quibblers should unite
Their deepest skill—"to prove the black is white,"
That Legislator violates his trust,
Becomes defiled—and ceases to be just!
'Tis true, no man can deem it very strange,
When mere *opinions* undergo a change;
But when opinions plainly manifest
The FACTS and PRINCIPLES on which they rest,
And TRUSTS are THUS confided—clearly then,
Opinions TEST the HONESTY of men!!!
'Tis true, the bribed apostate may proclaim,
A host of facts to palliate his shame,
Facts, well *prepared*, to meet his wretched case,
And mitigate the horrors of disgrace.
Yes—he may prove—or try, in vain to prove,
That scruples rose, reluctantly to move
His artless mind—which had—alas! to strive,
Against the fact, that two and two *make five!*
Thus to "*conclusions*" he was "*forced*" to come,
And darkly wrote his artful letters home;
To prove his conscience is not made of flint.
He drops a sly preliminary *hint*:
Suggests his "*doubts*," which finally prevail,
And then he halts, in "matters of detail:"—
He deprecates the spirit of the times,
And speaks of "party" as he should of crimes,
He modifies his motions, day by day,
As, for a total change he paves the way,
Is anxious still to *justify* his views,
And still *defends* himself, though none accuse;
And when he hears the biting—taunting jibes,
This *sensitive* recipient of bribes
Retorts—and plunges deeper in the toils,
And proudly bears his infamy and spoils!
"Before high heaven, he plays his frantic" pranks,
Abhors corruption!—and supports the Banks!
Still for "*democracy*," he rants and raves,
Vilest of hypocrites!—and worst of knaves!
Appeals to his "*constituents!*"—ah why?
For *they* confirm his damning infamy!!
If that base man detestable appears,
On whom the orphans cries and widows' tears
Make no impression;—from whose callous heart,
No sigh of pity or remorse can start;
Who basely cheats the mute confiding dead,
And drives the orphans forth, to beg their bread,
In sorrow and in wretchedness to roam,
Expelled by FRAUD, from happiness and home!
If fraud like this, must ever be despised,
Can greater frauds—though artfully disguised,
Be less detested? Less abhored?—because
The fraud in *making*—not in *breaking* laws
Has been committed? Then, if this be true,
The world may bid integrity adieu!
Is that base man the guiltiest of men,
Who fires some cottage, in the lonely glen,
Is he not baser?—Equity exclaims,
Who wraps a CITY in devouring flames?
And if a WATCHMAN?—who his guilt can tell?
That *lights the torch* and utters—"*All is well!*"
And so the Legislator:—If he would
Take every ill, and countervailing good,
Which man enjoys, or suffers, here below,
And justly balance human weal and woe,
We must proclaim that man to be the worst,
The most detestible—the most accursed,
Whose actions tend—directly by his will,
To have on *States* the greatest weight of ill;
The bribed apostate, who on States would draw,
The greatest curses, in the forms of law!
The sad *effects* his villany imparts,
May reach ten thousanh times ten thousand hearts,
Ah think of THIS!—in weighing public crimes,
Which injure other men, in other times!
Ah think of this!—with jealousy and fear,
Nor deem the writer wantonly severe;
Crimes which to sorrow, slavery and scorn,
Doom freemen's children's children, yet unborn.
These are no trifles—"trifles light as air,"
As bribing Bank Directors are aware;
If these be trifles, why did Freedom's son,
The great, the good, the Godlike Washington,
Devote his life to vigilance and toil,
To rear a Temple on Columbia's soil;
Beneath whose high, and bright, and hallowed dome,
Freedom might find a shelter and a home,
Where every lovely virtue might appear,
Bright as their native heaven's unclouded sphere,
Whence Peace and Order might protection draw,
From Truth—and Justice—Liberty and Law!
If these be dreams, or trifles, if you will,
Ah! *why* did *Warren* bleed on Bunker's Hill?
The *Judge*—the *Magistrate*—we dont describe;
Nor e'en the *Editor*—who takes a bribe;
The *difference* in this brief view,
The evil each—*within his sphere*, may do,
The *principle's* the same—'tis understood,
From Libel-suits—to gallant *Cilley's* blood;
Pure blood!—by *bribes* and base corruption spilt,
Whilst *bribing Bankers* flaunt in pride and guilt!
In pride and guilt;—Whilst lo! the widow's tear!
And hark! the orphans' wailings—strike the ear!
Ah! who but God, can estimate their pain?
They cry to Heaven!—nor will they cry in vain!
The man who takes a *bribe* would strip the dead,
Or rob the orphan of his crust of bread;
So lost to justice—equity and right—
This man would steal the aged "widow's mite;"
Is well prepared for *every kind* of fraud,
Would sell his country, or betray his God,
Pillage the palace of the King of Kings,
Or strip the gilding from an angel's wings!
On sad events—*now passing*—do reflect;
Freemen!—be firm, and stern, and circumspect!
Let none be trusted, who for office pants,
To pamper vulgar—*artificial* wants,
Let ev'ry idle—vain—and vicious drone
Live—if he can—but TRUST NOT such a one:
Remeber what Time's faithful record saith,
That Carthage fell—and fell by "PUNIC FAITH!"
The man who is unfaithful to a trust,
However small—is vitally unjust,
And he who is unjust—in little things,
Would be a villain in the Courts of Kings,
Present a *bribe!*—and down his virtue falls,
In Courts—or camps—or Legislative Halls!
The bribed apostate!—Blot his hateful name
From each and every scroll of honest fame,
Let no man trust him:—None forbear to shed,
Contempt—and deep dishonor—on his head:
Let scorn still point her finger and her jibes,
And say—☞ Behold the *consequence* of Bribes!
Let guileless children—as he passes by,
Shrink from his touch, and shudder at his eye;
Let lovely woman loath him with disgust,
And shun him—like the reptile in the dust;
And, whilst he lives, let Infamy alone,
Claim the *Bribed Legislator*—as *her own*;
Until he dies—and sinks into the grave,
To poison worms, that feed upon the knave;
There—'midst the storms—let hideous Furies, foul,
Hold nightly revels—and in concert howl!
Let hissing serpents make that spot their home,
And be the watchful guardians of his tomb;
And when he goes to Hell, let Devil's stare,
And ask him—who the Devil sent him there?
And feel the insult—deep, severe and keen,
To see a fiend—pre-eminently mean
'Midst better Devils, rudely ushered in,
A foul—appalling prodigy of sin;
And in Hell's fiercest—hottest—furnace cramm'd,
Let him be damned!—superlatively damned!
And why not damned—for such transcendent crimes?
Yea—damned eternally, ten thousand times!?—

EBENSBURG, PA., March 28, 1838.

Miscellaneous.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We have reason to be thankful to God, for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and posterity.

The condition of our finances is as follows:

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1865		$2,375,668 14
Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1866		5,829,668 54
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1866		8,203,336 68
Payments for same period have been		6,462,303 41
Balance in Treasury, December 1, 1866		1,741,033 27
Amount of the public debt as it stood on the first day of December, 1865		$37,476,258 06
Amount reduced at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1866,		
5 per cent. loan	$1,828,553 25	
4½ per cent. loan	25,000 00	
Relief notes	626 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	26 65	
		1,854,205 90
Public debt December, 1, 1866		35,622,052 16
To wit, funded debt:		
6 per cent. loan		$400,630 00
5 per cent loan		32,073,192,59
4½ per cent. loan		213,200 00
6 per cent. loan, military, per act May 15, 1861		2,820,750 00
Unfounded debt, relief notes in circulation		90,625 00
Interest certificates outstanding		13,086 52
Interest certificates unclaimed		4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates		119 67
		35,622,052 16
Assets in Treasury:		
Bonds Pennsylvania railroad company		$6,600,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia & Erie railroad company		3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds of Philadelphia and Erie railroad company		1,225,000 00
Cash in Treasury		1,741,033 27
		13,086,033 27
Liabilities in excess of assets		22,536,018 89
		35,622,052 16
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1861		$28,148,060 36
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1866		22,536,018 89
Improvement in Treasury since 1861		5,612,041 47

The extraordinary expenditures, during the war and since its close, in payments growing out of it by authority of acts of Assembly, have amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the indebtedness of the State, and money in the Treasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to $10,612,000, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth in the last six years. A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such just and prudent changes as may be required in the future, and a wise economy in expenditure, will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payments of the public debt, within the period of fifteen years.

The time fixed for the redemption of $23,108,626 24 of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth having expired, I recommend that provision be made for its redemption, by making a new loan for that purpose, payable at such periods as the prospective revenues will justify.

I recur, with much satisfaction, to the wisdom, prudence and economy of the representatives of the people, in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth during a period of much embarrassment, uncertainty and distress, and congratulate you and them on the near approach of the entire liquidation of the public debt.

Since my last Annual Message, I have drawn from the Treasury, two thousand dollars of the fund placed in the hands of the Governor for secret service and other extraordinary expenses, which I have expended, in payment of my personal staff, and for other purposes, as heretofore, except five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents, which I have returned into the Treasury.

I present, for your consideration, the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of both Houses of Congress, passed on the 16th day of June last. I was glad that it was possible, without delaying the final adoption of these amendments, to ascertain the opinion our people upon them, at the general election, in October last. By the election of a large majority of members openly favoring and advocating the amendments, that opinion seems to me to have been abundantly expressed. Indeed, the amendments are so moderate and reasonable in their character, that it would have been astonishing if the people had failed to approve them. That every person, born in the United States, and free, whether by birth or manumission, is a citizen of the United States, and that no State has a right to abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States—these are principles which were never seriously doubted anywhere, until after the insane crusade in favor of slavery had been for some time in progress. What is called the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case has made it expedient and proper to re-assert these vital principles in an authoritative manner, and this is done in the first clause of the proposed amendments.

The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exercised by the respective States, under the Constitution of 1789; three-fifths of the slaves were counted in ascertaining the representative population of the several States. The amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in all the States and Territories. Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if not all, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past free Negroes have not, in any of these, been permitted to vote. At present, therefore, the late slave States would be entitled to count the whole of their former slave population, as a basis for representation, instead of three-fifths thereof. That is to say, they would have in the existing ratio about twenty more members of Congress than they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would lose the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say, one-sixth of the whole body. In other words, the treason of the rebellious States, the suppression of which has cost us so many hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasure, would be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power. This absurdity, the second clause of the proposed amendments, designs to prevent, by the just, equal and moderate provision, that in future, the representative population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting, any male citizens, not criminals, of the age of twenty one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision.

The third clause of the proposed amendments excludes from Congress, and from the College of Electors, and from all offices civil and Military, of the United States, or of any State, persons who, as functionaries of the United States, or as Executive or Judicial officers of any State, have heretofore sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their oath by engaging in rebellion against the same, unless Congress by a vote of two-thirds, shall have removed the disability of any such persons.

The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prohibits the assumption or payment of the rebel debt, or of any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

The fifth clause provides that Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation.

That these wide and moderate provisions will meet the hearty approbation of the Legislature, I cannot doubt. If proposed by two-thirds of each House of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution provides that they should stand as adopted amendments of that instrument.

A question has been raised whether the States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress, are to be counted on this vote—in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been subdued shall be entitled to a potential voice in the question of the guarantees to be required of them for future obedience to the laws. So monstrous a proposition is, it appears to me, not supported by the words or spirit of the Constitution. The power to suppress insurrection, includes the power of making provision against its breaking out afresh. These States have made an unjust war upon our Common Government and their Sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part includes the power to dictate, after our success, the terms of peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a Republican form of Government, would cover much more cogent action than has yet been had.

The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain republican governments for the States, is to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the term. It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision. The power was conferred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free institutions against all encroachments, or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has, by rebellion subverted the governments of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and life, the work of restoration for these States rests with the National Government, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

By their passage by Congress, and the declaration of the people of the late elections, the faith of the nation is pledged to the amendments and they will be fairly carried out, and their benefits given to the rebellious States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people lately in rebellion persist in their rejection, and in continued disobedience, and the obstruction of the execution of the national laws, it will be an admonition to the nation that the *animus* and force of treason still exist among a people who enjoy none of the privileges of the government, save of its tolerance. With their rejection, all hope of re-construction, with the co-operation of the rebellious States, on a basis that would secure to the Republic the logical results of the war, will have vanished, and the duty must then devolve upon the government, of adopting the most effectual method to secure for those States the character of governments demanded by the Constitution.

They are without lawful governments—they are without municipal law, and without any claim to participate in the government.

On what principle of law or justice can the rebellious States complain, if after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, if the government, in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of re-construction at the very foundation; and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and them enduring freedom and impartial justice.

The Constitution has defined treason, and has given express power to suppress insurrection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would probably not be contended by the wildest partisan, that these States had a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the government, or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwithstanding their exclusion. How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply laying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the offenders, from whom they are to be exacted, can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be.

Practically, common sense determined the question of their right so to participate, when Congress proceeded in the enactment of laws after the surrender of the last rebel military force. It was determined again, when the now pending amendments were proposed by Congress. If two-thirds of Congress, as now constituted, could lawfully propose those amendments, then three-fourths of the States, not excluded from representation in Congress, form a sufficient majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when Congress by an almost unanimous vote, declared the rebellious States without the right of representation in the Electoral College in 1864.

We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly with all measures deemed necessary to the future safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal privileges.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to re-pay the State.

The appropriation made for this purpose at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I recommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system under which the schools are conducted.

There can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were I to select any State interest which I would more warmly commend to your prompt attention and liberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies near the hearts of all true men.

Owing to their greater destitution and want of information on the part of their relatives, the orphans of our colored soldiers may require some special attention. Perhaps authority to the State Superintendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their numbers and claims, and bring them into the schools that may be provided for them, will be sufficient. The whole number in the State is not large, of whom a few have already been temporarily provided for.

I recommend that provision be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements proposed by the National Government for their support are completed. They are probably few in number, and it is due to the character of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the inmates of poor houses, or pick up a precarious subsistence by begging. Patriotic and charitable citizens have done much for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic and continued benevolence of the Commonwealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic and faithful men, who did so much for their country, the burden will fall equally on all her people.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective counties. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been in danger of being abused for partisan purposes During the last six years, it has been frequently so abused, in many of the counties.

To secure, as far as possible, the administration of equal justice hereafter, I recommend that jury commissioners shall be elected in each county in the same manner as inspectors of elections are chosen, each citizen voting for one jury commissioner, and the two persons having the highest number of votes to be the jury commissioners of the respective county, to perform the same duties, in the selection of jurors, that are now imposed upon the sheriff and county commissioners.

It is impossible to provide, in all respects for the increasing and changing interests of our people by the enactment of general laws but to a large extent it is practicable to relieve the Legislature from special legislation which is demanded and occupies so much of its sessions. Special legislation is generally passed without due consideration, much of it at the close of the session, and is chiefly objectionable from the partiality with which powers and privileges are conferred.

I again recommend, the passage of general laws, when it is at all practicable; and in this connection, recommend the passage of a general law, regulating railroads now existing and the incorporation of new companies so that so far as possible there may be just uniformity in the franchises granted, and equal facilities afforded to the people of all sections of the Commonwealth.

There are at this time, in the various prisons, a number of persons under sentence of death, some of them for many years, and as it has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases unacted on by his predecessor, it not unfrequently happens that in many cases, some of which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe.

I earnestly repeat my recommendation heretofore made, that provision be made for the reception of such persons into the penitentiaries, who may be pardoned on condition of remaining a limited time therein.

I reappointed Hon. C. R. Coburn, Superintendent of Common Schools, on the expiration of his term in June last, and he continued at the head of that Department until the first of November, when he resigned, and I appointed Col. J. P. Wickersham. It is due to Mr. Coburn to say, that he fulfilell all the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. It appears from his report, that there were in the school year of 1865, 1,863 school districts in the State; 13,146 schools; 16,141 teachers, and 725,312 pupils, with an average attendance of 478.066. The total cost of the school system, for the entire State, including taxes levied and State appropriation, was for the year 1866, $4,195,258 57. The increase in the number of school districts was 26; in the number of schools, 222; in the number of children attending school, 19,932; in the average attendance at school, 18,945, and in the total cost of the system, $581,020 02. I invite your attention to the valuable suggestions made in his report and that of Col. Wickersham, and commend our system of public instruction to the continued fostering care of the Legislature.

I herewith present the reports of Col. F. Jordan, Military Agent of the State, at Washington; of Col. H. H. Gregg, Chief of Transportation; of S. P. Bates, on military history of our volunteers; of trustees of the Soldiers, Gettysburg National cemetery; of the proceedings and ceremony of the return of the flags, on the 4th of July at Philadelphia, and of Col. James Worrell, commissioner appointed under an act relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna, and invite your attention to them, and the reports of the Surveyor General and Adjutant General.

The Agency at Washington should in my judgment, be continued. It has proved very useful in all respects and especially to our volunteers and their families.

Four thousand six hundred and ninety claims have passed through the Agency during the past year, and three hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and three dollars have been collected from the Government and transmitted to the claimants free of charge.

It will be necessary to continue the office of Chief of Transportation as there are unsettled accounts with railroad companies and the National Government, and duties to be performed in the removal and care of bodies of the dead, which require it. An additional appropriation will be required for this Department.

I earnestly recommend, in justice to the living and the dead, that our military history be pushed forward vigorously, and that money for that purpose be appropriated.

The trustees of the State Lunatic hospital represent that it is impossible for them to accommodate and care for the number of patients committed to them under the laws regulating admissions into the hospital, and earnestly recommend that provision be made for increased accommodation.

I need not say that the institution is carefully and economically managed, or to refer to the great good it has produced; and that I cordially unite in the statement and recommendations of the memorial herewith presented.

I invite your attention to the condition of the Arsenal.

It is too small—unsafe as a depository for the large amount of valuable military material to be kept in it, and is, in all respects, inconvenient and not adapted to its purposes.

Much inconvenience was experienced during the war for want of sufficient room and safety, and I recommend that ground be procured and a new and commodious arsenal be erected in or near the Capital of the State.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I drew my warrant on the Treasury for five thousand dollars, appropriated to the National Cemetery at Antietam, and appointed Major General Jno. R. Brooke, trustee to represent the State. Before the warrant was drawn I appointed Colonel Wm. H. Blair and Captain J. Merrill Linn, who examined the ground and made a full investigation, their report of which accompanies this message. It will be noticed that they report seven hundred and ninety seven bodies of Pennsylvanians that will be removed into the cemetery, and recommend an additional appropriation, in which I most cordially unite.

I cannot close my last Annual Message, without renewing the expresson of my gratitude to the freemen of the Commonwealth, for the hearty approval with which they have cheered the labors of the Executive Office. To have earned such approval by my official conduct, during the last six years must always be a source of pride to myself and children. Without the consciousness that I was endeavoring to deserve their approval, and without the hope that I should succeed in attaining it, I must have sunk under the responsibilities of my position. It was only a reliance on Divine Providence and the active, resolute, hearty support and zeal of the people, and their representatives that encouraged me during the dark and terrible crisis through which the country has passed. I tried to do my duty to my country, and know I was at least faithful to her in her deep distress, and I conceived that duty not to be limited to the merely putting of men into the field to suppress treason and rebellion, and maintain the national life, and doing of everything in my power to sustain the just war forced upon us. I felt also bound, so far as I could, to protect and promote the rights and comforts of our volunteers, after they had left the State, to aid and relieve the sick and wounded, and to care for the trausmission, to their bereaved families, of the precious bodies of the slain, and the maintenance and education of their orphans as honored children of the country.

To have been the Chief Magistrate of this great Commonwealth, during the period through which we have passed, and to have earned and maintained (if indeed I have done so) the confidence and affection of her people and their representatives, are quite enough to satisfy the highest ambition, and in my retirement from the high trust given me. I pray God that the State may continue to grow in power and strength, and her people in prosperity and happiness.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 2, 1867.

ADVICE TO "GREEN" SKATERS.

Now that the skating mania has broken out with violence, an exchange takes occasion to print the following directions for new beginners. 1. Never try to skate in two directions at once. This feat has often been attempted by new beginners, but never successfully. It always ends in sorrow. 2. Eat a few apples for refreshment sake while skating, and be sure to throw the cores on the ice, for fast skaters to break their shins over. Fast skaters are your natural enemies, and should not be allowed to enjoy themselves peaceably. 3. Sit down occasionally, no matter where—right in the way of the rest of the party, if you want to. There is no law to prevent a new beginner from sitting down whenever he has an inclination to do so. 4. When you meet a particularly handsome lady, try to skate on both sides of her at once. This is very pretty, and sure to create a sensation. If the lady's big brother is in sight it is well to omit this. 5. Skate over all the small boys at once. Knock em down. It makes great fun, and —they like it. 6. If you skate into a hole in the ice, take it coolly. Think how you would feel if the water was boiling hot. 7. If your skates are too slippery buy a new pair. Keep buying new pairs till you find a pair that are not slippery. This will be fun for the dealers in skates. 8. In sitting down do it gradually. Don't be too sudden; you may break the ice. 9. When you fall headlong, examine the straps of your skates very carefully before you get up. This will make everybody think you fell because your skate was loose. Beginners always do, you know. 10. Wear a heavy overcoat or cloak until you get thoroughly warmed up, and then throw it off, and let the wind cool you. This will insure you a fine cold that will last you as long as you live. 11. After you get so you can skate tolerably well, skate yourself sick immediately. Don't be reasonable about it; skate three or four hours—skate frantically—skate till you can't stand up. Do this every day, and it will be sure to make you sick at last; and then you may die, and that will be an excellent thing; it will be such a good example to the rest of the young people.

A few simple directions for lady skaters are added: 1. If you wear tilters on the ice be sure that your calves are properly adjusted. The spectators along the bank are generally critical. 2. Scream prettily in passing an air hole, and give the arm of Charles Agustus a frantic squeeze. It makes him feel his oats, in a protectional way. 3. If your skating partner is eligible, and your foot is pretty, don't hesitate in asking him to adjust your skate straps every ten minutes. He will rather like it.

BOOKS.—Give us a house furnished with books rather than furniture! Both if you can, but books at any rate! To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets and sitting down upon luxuriant chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without boks is like a room without windows. A book is good company; it is full of conversation without loquacity. It talks to you, not through the ear, but another way.

HAVE the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to wear your old clothes until you can pay for new ones.

Have the courage to obey your Maker, at the risk of being ridiculed by man.

Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things.

Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than to seek credit for knowledge under false pretenses.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1867.

THE REVENUE REPORT.

The report of the special commissioner of Revenue, D. A. Wells, has called forth severe comment from parties representing the various business interests of the country. The report is the most elaborate and complete of any submitted to Congress during the present session and by far the most important. The proper adjustment of our internal and customs duties, in such manner as to combine with the greatest advantage the two objects of raising a given amount of Revenue and at the same time fostering and protecting our industrial interests, is one of the most intricate and difficult tasks that our legislators have to perform. To aid Congress in its performance the special Commissioner was appointed to gather and classify statistics and inquire into the general working of our Revenue System. This duty he seems to have performed with great care and labor. Beset on the one hand by free-traders and on the other by protectionists it is quite natural that his report should be assailed by both. In the most impartial examination and discussion of a subject so vitally and yet so intimately connected by its ramifications with all the business interests of the country mistakes will inevitably occur. Although after an examination of the report we find some things which we cannot endorse, we at the same time find many that meet our hearty approval. As an advocate of protection, we cannot but approve of the general principle of protecting our industrial interests, rather by the reduction or removal of internal taxes than by the imposition of increased customs duties, whenever it can be done consistently with the necessities of the National Treasury This is, undoubtedly, the surest and safest method of securing the general reduction of prices, so much needed at the present time. Again the enunciation of the general principle of reducing the customs duties, on raw material to the lowest point consistent with the requirements of the Revenue, cannot be objected to by the most rigid protectionist. We can also heartily endorse the statement that the true protection of the American Agriculturist consists in so fostering our manufacturing enterprises, and otherwise developing our industrial interests, as to create a permanent, reliable and profitable home market, for all our agricultural productions, rather than export them to uncertain and oft-times unprofitable foreign markets. With such general principles as a basis for his discussion of the subject of Revenue, the Commissioner cannot easily wander from the true path. In details he may, for want of accurate and minute statistics, make mistakes in regard to particular interests or single articles, but these must be corrected by Congress, assisted by those who are best acquainted with the necessities of special branches of industry. We have no doubt but that a careful examination of the report, will greatly assist our Congressmen, in the difficult task of revising our Revenue laws, in such a manner as greatly to promote the national welfare.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers this week, the last annual message of Gov. Curtin. It is a brief and business like communication, stating the condition of the State Finances, recommending the passage of the Constitutional amendment and calling attention to other necessary legislation. A flattering statement of our financial condition is given showing a reduction of the State debt to the amount of $5,612,041.47 since 1861, or at the rate of over $1,000,000.00 per year during the last five years over and above the extraordinary expenditures for military purposes during that time. The State indebtedness on the 30th of November, 1866, was $22,536,018.89. As the message is brief an enumeration of its statements and recommendations is unnecessary as all interested in the affairs of the State will read it for themselves. In retiring from the active duties of his official position, Gov. Curtin takes with him into private life more of the good will of all parties than any previous Governor of our State. His active and untiring energy in raising and equipping troops throughout the war, his constant and anxious care for the personal comfort of the soldiers of the Commonwealth while in the field, and his fatherly care for the orphans of those who fell in the service of their country have endeared him to all loyal hearts.

COL. FR. JORDAN.

The friends of Col. Jordan in this county will be gratified to learn that he has accepted the appointment, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, tendered him by Governor Geary. Col. Jordan's record as an able advocate of the principles of Republicanism, is well known throughout the State, and his position in the Cabinet of the Governor, will add in no small degree to the confidence felt in the coming administration. He has already occupied a number of positions of honor, profit and trust both by election and appointment and has never failed to discharge the duties incumbent on him in each, in such a manner, as to gain credit for himself and give satisfaction to the people in whose service he was engaged. In view of his character as an able, active, energetic and trustworthy public officer, his sterling integrity and uncompromising loyalty we would congratulate the Governor on having secured his services as a member of his Cabinet.

☞ The attention of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature is called to the article on the first page of the INQUIRER, entitled, "The Bribed Legislator" written by WILLIAM B. CONWAY. We do not call their attention, because we think that any of them would take a bribe, but simply to show them what a talented and accomplished gentleman. years ago, thought of this vice. No doubt a large number of that august body will be pleased to avail themselves of this opportunity to secure this valuable piece of literature for their Scrap books.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Bedford Inquirer.

HARRISBURG, January 8, 1867.

The Legislature convened in annual session on Tuesday, the 1st inst., the House being called to order at twelve o'clock, M., and the Senate at three in the afternoon. In the latter there was no delay experienced in the organization—in fact I cannot say there was any in either branch, although it had been expected that trouble would occur in the House. Hon. L. W. Hall, of Blair county, was elected speaker of the Senate. To this position he had been chosen by the old Senate, before its adjournment, and it would have been imprudent for the Republicans to ever attempt to place any other individual in the chair of the higher branch of our Legislature. Mr. Hall possesses all the qualifications necessary to a proper discharge of the duties of the high position to which he has been chosen, and this fact was conceded not only by the Senators of Mr. Hall's political faith, but by even all the Democratic members of the Senate. The old Clerk, Mr. Hammersly, who occupied the Clerk's desk for several sessions, was again chosen to fill that position. Lucius Rogers, the popular editor of the McKean *Miner*, is one of the Assistant Clerks, and the other is Col. Fred. Hitchcock, of Luzerne county. The Sergeant-at-arms was awarded to Chester county, the honors were bestowed upon Maj. William P. Hinkson. For door-keeper another quill-driver was selected, in the person of M. Edgar King, of the Fulton county *Republican*. Robert Sharp, of Philadelphia, was chosen Messenger, and Jacob Styers, the old incumbent, was re-elected Librarian to the Senate.

The organization of the House was long since supposed to be set up, and it was generally conceded, by the Republicans, that Colonel Quay, of Beaver, could be elected speaker without opposition. But a short time before the day fixed for the Legislature to convene, it was discovered that Colonel Glass, of Allegheny, would be a competitor for the chair. At first this was looked upon by Col. Quay's friends, as a matter of little importance, but as the new year approached, Mr. Glass's chances seemed to brighten, and on the evening of Monday, when the Republican caucus was held, the gentleman last named, was found to be the only candidate who had any show of success, and he was unanimously nominated for speaker. This settled the question, and when the House convened, on Tuesday, Col. Glass received the entire Republican vote, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as presiding officer. It is said that the cause of Col. Quay's failure to attain to the Speakership was owing to his openly-expressed preference for Gov. Curtin, for the United States Senatorship, and that on this account the friends of Gen. Cameron, bestowed their support on Mr. Glass. At all events, the General's friends claim that a great victory has been gained, guaranteeing that gentleman's election to the Senate. On the other hand Gov. Curtin's supporters deny that the election of Glass even foreshadows the result of the Senatorial contest. They contend that the Allegheny delegation who supported Glass, will cast their votes for Curtin, on the third Tuesday of January.

The old stand-by, Mr. Benedict, whose services are indispensable in the House, was chosen Clerk—a position he is so admirably qualified by experience to fill.

The following are the other principal appointments in the House: Assistant Clerk—J. R. McAfee, of the Indiana and Westmoreland district. Transcribing Clerks—W. R. Johnston, Allegheny; A. D. Harlan, Chester; W. F. Brockway, Erie; A. C. Ellis, Lancaster, and Joseph Metcalf, of Philadelphia. Postmasters—J. D. Kirkpatrick, Mercer; Jas. Penrose, Phila. Sergeanc-at-Arms—W. J. Owens, Phil'a. Assistant do.—George Strain, Allegheny; George W. Kean, Lancaster; J. J. R. Orwig, Union; J. D. V. Hagard, Washington. Door-Keeper—James McGowan, Lawrence. Assistant do.—John Mechling, Armstrong; Joseph R. Horton, Bradford; Thomas Martin, Chester; John Mitchell, Butler; James Ghegan, Phil'a; Lyman Haggie, Tioga. Messenger—James McCaully, Philadelphia. Assistant do.—Samuel Crawford, Allegheny; John T. Keagy, Bedford; George DeHaven, Jr., Phila. Marshal of Rotunda—James McDermott, Washington.

Gov. Geary has made the following appointments of State officials:

Secretary of State—Col. Frank Jordan, of Bedford.

Attorney General—Benj. Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia.

Adjutant General—Col. David B. McCreary, of Erie.

Private Secretary to Governor—J. Robley Dungleson, of Phil'a.

All of the above appointments seem to render general satisfaction to the Republican party throughout the State, and the gentlemen upon whom the Governor elect has conferred the honors of their respective positions are among the best men of the Commonwealth.

The unusual message of Governor Curtin was read in both Senate and House on Wednesday. It is quite a lengthly document and worthy of a careful perusal by every reader of the INQUIRER, in which I presume it will appear at the time this letter is laid before your patrons. The message is thoroughly Radical in its tone, and in this respect gives satisfaction to the Republicans, generally.

The inauguration of General Geary, to take place on the 15th inst., promises to be one of the most imposing demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in Harrisburg. In addition to the usual civil honors paid the Governor elect upon such occasions, the Boys in Blue are making arrangements for a grand military display. The various Railroad companies whose lines centre here have agreed to issue excursion tickets from all points to persons desirous of witnessing the inauguration ceremonies. It is hoped your county will be represented by a large delegation of citizens.

The election for State Treasurer will be held on the 9th inst. No doubt the present incumbent, Hon. William H. Kemble, will be re-elected, as there seems to be no opposition. Mr. Kemble has proven himself a most efficient officer.

The mention of Mr. Kemble's name reminds me that that gentlemen has directed to be prepared, at once, a list of the soldiers of the war of 1812 entitled to pensions from the State. Separate lists for each county will, as soon as completed, be forwarded to the Treasurers thereof, who will pay the semi-annual pensions now due.

The election of a U. S. Senator will take place on the 15th inst., the same day upon which Governor Geary's inauguration takes place. This election will no doubt add materially to the interest of the Capital on that day. In fact, the Senatorial election is of more importance to the people of the Commonwealth than the inauguration.

It is expected that Gov. Geary will occupy the Executive Mansion immediately after the inauguration. The interior of that building will be handsomely re-fitted previous to its occupancy by the new Governor. An appropriation for the payment of the expenses thereof was made by the Legislature, last winter. The Mansion is located on Front street, over-looking the Susquehanna, and is admirably adapted to the uses of the Executive.

The Constitutional amendment will come up for consideration in the Legislature, on Thursday next, and is made the special order for that day. That the Amendment will be ratified, and that promptly, there is not the least doubt—but it will not be done with the aid of Democratic votes. The Copperhead members will, to a man, oppose this measure, as they do all others, that are for the good of the country.

Senator Lowry, has already introduced a Free Railroad bill in the Senate, and it will probably be acted upon some time during the session; there is no certainty of its passage.

There has as yet been no legislation of a local character in which your readers are directly interested. Your correspondent will, however, keep an eye on whatever may transpire, and it will be promptly laid before your readers in your letters from the Capital.

The caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, will be held on the evening of the 10th inst. I expect to be able to inform you in my next letter, who will be the successor of the renegade Cowan, unless something unlooked for turns up before or at the time of the caucus.

It is expected that every county in the State will be largely represented upon the occation of General Geary's inauguration. Your county will doubtless do its full share to swell the throng, in this city on the 15th inst. Gen. E. C. Williams, of this city, has been appointed Chief Marshal, by the legislative committee—a guarantee that the demonstration will be imposing in its character.

It is now rumored that Hon. Thadeus Stevens, the old War Horse of Republicanism, will visit Harrisburg to-day, to give personal attention to the canvass for Senatorial honors. The friends of Mr. Steven assert that he will not withdraw his name and that not a few of the Union members of the Senate and House will continue to support him as long as there is a possibility of his final success. Governor Curtin positively contradicts the report that he had withdrawn from the contest. There are consequently three prominent aspirants for Senatorial honors, viz: Curtin, Cameron and Stevens. As matters are at present, Cameron seems to have the inside track. The caucus to be held on Thursday evening will doubtless settle the question, and then we shall learn who is the strongest man of the three, in a political sense of the term. I expect to be able to inform your readers next week, of the nomination and election of one of the gentlemen named. Either of them would prove a worthy representative of our State in the United States Senate, where we are now *mis*-represented by the renegade Cowan.

The movement in Congress, yesterday, towards the impeachment of Andy Johnson, causes considerable rejoicing among Republicans, but the Copperheads look upon it as the death-knell of Democracy, as it will remove from their grasp, now and forever, any share in the spoils in the shape of government patronage.

Yours, TOBY.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

LAST week the shipments of specie from New York to Europe amounted to $817,511.

THE imports of dry goods at New York for the year 1866, amounted to $126,222,000, which is an excess of thirty-four million dollars over 1864.

THE Bill conferring suffrage on the colored citizens of the District of Columbia, was submitted to the President on Christmas day. The modern 'Moses' will of course veto it.

WAYNE MCVEIGH, Esq., a prominent member of the Chester county bar, was married on the 27th ult., to Miss Jennie Cameron, daughter of the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburgh.

IT has been legally decided that the City Council of Harrisburg had no right to appropriate money to entertain the President and suite at the expense of the tax payers of Harrisburg.

GENERALS Bragg and Price have arrived in the city of New Orleans. The latter comes from Mexico, and is accompanied by his family. They will probably remain in this country for the future.

RESOLUTIONS ratifying, on behalf of the State of Ohio, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed the Senate and House of Representatives.

DURING the year 1866 the total number of deaths was 16,803, and about 266 less than during 1865. The number of deaths from consumption of lungs largely predominates over those of any other disease. During the year 1831 persons died from this disease.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE has refused a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators imprisoned at the Dry Tortugas. The Chief Justice, however, says his refusal does not prevent application to another Judge or Court.

A DISPATCH from Montreal, Jan. 4, says: It has transpired that, by direction from England, the death sentence of the Fenians has been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. The prisoners now in Sweetsburg will arrive here to-morrow *en route* for the Kingston penitentiary.

THE amount of gold in the Treasury is $99,800,000, of which $18,000,000 is percentage on certificatas. The balance belongs to the government. The Treasury is now disbursing the $10,000,000 for interests on debts due on January 1st. and the next statement will therefore show a considerable reduction in the amount of gold on hand.

A DISPATCH from Wilmington, Delaware, Dec. 3, says: The Legislature was organized yesterday, and Gov. Saulsbury's message was read to-day. It discusses the state of matters in general but deprecates the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. He thinks its rejection is demanded by every consideration of justice, patriotism and humanity.

GENERAL GRANT had an interview with Mr. Stanton on Wednesday of last week. upon the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon Military Commissions. It renders the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Right's bills nullities, and which it is allowed to stand, orders must be issued to prevent any conflict of authority under it. It is anticipated that some highly important legislation, actual and prospective, will be overruled by decisions of the Supreme Court on representation of cases before that tribunal.

THE Co-operative Iron Works, at St. Louis, were destroyed by fire last week Most of the machinery was saved. Loss twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

The overcoats contributed by Roberts for the Fenian prisoners, are detained at the Custom House in Toronto, the duty not having been paid.

THE prospects of a good wheat crop in Indiana next season are very favorable, the late snow having afforded full protection from the cold.

THE rear car on the passenger train bound north, on the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad, was thrown from the track on Saturday, near Tiffin, and two passengers killed and several others injured.

ADVICES to Canadian papers, from London, intimate that the colonial federation scheme will not be adopted by the Imperial Parliament for three or four months, and will not be proclaimed in Canada before May.

DECEASED Chinese, it is announced, will be the chief articles of export from California when the new steamship line between San Francisco and China is in operation. The Celestials cannot bear to be buried in a foreign country.

PURSUANT to a recent order, issued by the English Government, the garrison of Dublin is laying in a large store of salt provisions, in apprehension, probably, of the city being cut off from supplies from the interior.

AT a private party of yatchmen on New Year's eve, bets on the great yacht race were settled to the amount of $195,000. In several instances odds had been given on the Henrietta; in others, odds were held on the field against her. The Henrietta beat the time of the last Cunrad steamer by a day and a half.

WE now learn from Mexico that Gen. Escobedo has not been hung as hitherto reported; at least his neck was reported in safety up to the 21st of December. The Liberals were then evacuating San Louis Potosi, and marching towards Monterey. Cortinas had joined his fortunes with Canales, and proclaimed against Juarez, but in favor of no one in particular. They were going to Tampico.

AT a convention of reconstructionists held in Arkansas recently, resolutions were adopted looking to the overthrow of the existing State government, and calling upon Congress to make the change. The convention also accepted the Constitutional Amendment and otherwise endorsed the extreme policy of Congress to the letter. The attendance was not large.

D. B. M'CREARY, of Erie, Pa., has been tendered the appointment of Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, by Gov. Geary. He has accepted but will not assume the position until spring. He was Colonel of the 145th Pennsylvania regiment, and his name has been sent into the Senate for confirmation as Brevet Brig. General.

THE squabble over the Maryland Senatorship becomes animated as the time draws near. Governor Swann cannot be elected without the repeal of a law prescribing that the Senator about to be chosen shall be taken from the eastern shore. The Democrats of the Legislature will refuse to join in the repeal, and will probably unite on the election of Alexander Evans, an old line Whig.

IT is understood that Hon. Wm. H. Kemble will be re-elected State Treasurer without opposition. This is certainly a well-bestowed compliment. During Mr. Kemble's administration of the Treasury Department, he has shown himself to be not only one of the most able financiers, but a watchful guardian of the interest of the State.

THE European Governments are still arming. France expects to have 450,000 needle guns ready for use by May next, and Russia has ordered one hundred cast steel cannon from the celebrated works of the Messrs. Krupp, at Essen. They are to be paid $14,000 for each. Bavaria, too, is arming, having ordered ninety-six rifled cannon from a Bohemian foundry.

THE census of Chili was taken last April and has just been published. According to this census, the area of Chili is 132,000 square miles: the population is 2,084,948; the foreign residents in the country numbered 23,220; 832 of the inhabitants are from 100 140 years of age, and 9,636 are physically or mentally helpless.

IN the first nine months of 1866 the total number of letters from abroad delivered by carriers in New York was 7,688,222, and of city letters, 2,926,507; to which total 10,609,729 deliveries must be added to the delivery of 1,008,777 newspapers. Between the 1st of January and the 30th of September there were taken and deliveree from the letter boxes 9,609,046 letters.

THE Lawrence, Mass., *American* says one of the principal corporations in that city have given notice of a reduction of pay of their employees of ten per cent., and that others will soon do the same. The reason given is the depression of market prices for goods, and of the manufacturing interest in general. A large number of factory people are already out of employment.

AN Indianapolis dispatch says: During the year 1866 there were 226 applications for divorce in this country, of which 111 were granted, 26 dismissed, and 36 are now pending. One hundred and forty-two petitions were from females, and eighty-one from males. The proportion of divorces granted to marriage licenses issued are one to eight.

NEW ORLEANS is likely to become one of the great grain, as well as the greatest cotton exporting ports in the Union. Efforts are making there to erect at once a grain elevator of a capacity equal to any in the west. A report on this subject will be made to the Chamber of Commerce, Monday the 7th inst. Grain can be shipped from the west, through New Orleans, to Europe twenty cents cheaper per bushel than through New York.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says that "the famous Davis' Bend cut-off has at length been made. The Mississippi river has thus been shortened eighteen miles. The chute is twenty-five miles below Vicksburg, on the Mississippi. We have heard of one boat going through, but we have learned that the water is deep enough to permit all. The "Block House," erected by the Federals, has been washed away. The surrounding residences of Joe and Jeff. Davis are therefore on an Island.

A bill has been introduced into Congress to organize the militia of the country, and to form a National Guard. The latter, it is proposed, shall be composed of two regiments of infantry in every State and Territory. This provision, according to present circumstances, would give a total of ninety regiments of we presume, one thousand men each. The plan will go to the Military Committee, which may propose some other scheme. Congress has power to organize a national militia, and some movement in that direction is needed.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

The charges against him.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1867.

The impeachment movement has been thoroughly discussed to-day in Congressional and other quarters, and is seemingly gaining ground. Those in favor of it find that it only requires a majority to carry the resolution for a committee, and to adopt articles of impeachment. Representative Newell, of New Jersey, has drawn up the following charges against the President, which may be taken on the whole as covering those presented by other members:

First—For legislating for the Southern States in the most autocratic manner, without consulting with the law-making power when he first entered on the duties of his office.

Second—Assuming powers which Congress only can exercise, and laying down laws for whole sections of the country.

Third—Assuming to decide who are, and who are not citizens of the United States, and for excluding loyal men from the right of suffrage.

Fourth—For authorizing unpardoned rebels to exercise the same rights.

Fifth—For handing over the rebel States to disloyal men, and putting loyal men under their sway.

Sixth—For elevating rebels who had fought to destroy the Union, and putting down loyal men who had fought to preserve it.

Seventh—For appointing men Governors of States, whose hands were wet with the blood of Union soldiers.

Eighth—For letting loose the rebels of New Orleans upon a peaceful and legal assembly of loyal men.

Ninth—For afterwards shaking the bloody hands of these murderers in the reception room of the Presidential Mansion, and complimenting them upon the manner in which they had executed his programme for wiping loyalty out of the South.

Tenth—For denouncing Congress as a usurpation, and descending to stump oratory in this and other cities, to deliver harangues calculated not only to excite a breach of the peace, but a revolution of government itself.

Eleventh—On pretense of laying the corner stone of a monument to a deceased statesman, repeating those harangues at every point, the only object of which was to bring Congress into contempt and derision.

A House Republican Caucus.—The Resolution of Impeachment.—The Pennsylvania Senatorship.—Mr. Stevens to go to Harrisburg.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—A Republican caucus of the members of the House is called for to-night, in the Representative Chamber. It is induced by a desire to consider the project now in view of introducing a resolution of impeachment on Monday, and also to take into deliberation the new issue that is being defined on the Constitutional Amendment. The latter question has lately begun to take shape in the guise of southern importunities to know whether the adoption of that amendment would be considered as an ultimatum to be rewarded with admittance to representation in Congress.

In the caucus to-night, the possibility of declaring, by joint resolution, that it is the sense of this Congress that no Southern State should be admitted that has not undergone a complete revision of the governments established by the Executive, will be considered, with reference to its early passage.

A strong Republican element will oppose the impeachment project to-night, on the ground of inexpediency.

The Arkansas delegation endeavored to see Sumner and Thad. Stevens to-day. The delegation dines this evening with Secretary Seward.

A delegation composed of General J. W. Fisher and Hon. E. Billingfelt, State Senators from Lancaster, and one of its representatives, Mr. Armstrong, with several other gentlemen, from Lancaster, are reported to have called on Thaddeus Stevens yesterday morning, to invite him to be present at Harrisburg to consult with his political friends in reference to the approaching contest for the Pennsylvania Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, January, 5, 1867.

The Republican caucus of the House of Representatives to-night was attended by about seventy members. The proceedings were not altogether harmonious. Mr. Scofield, of Pa., was in the chair, and Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, Secretary.

The only subject considered was the adoption of resolutions in reference to the impeachment of the President, which were brought forward by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who had been selected by his colleagues in the House to present the resolutions.

The proposed action was strongly opposed by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio. The ground upon which he based his opposition was, that this Congress would not have time to conclude the trial proposed, and that, as the succeeding one was eminently radical, it would be the best and safest to leave the matter to the consideration and action of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Stevens thought there would be ample time in this Congress to do whatever was to be done. He was not, however in favor of hastening a matter of this kind. He was willing to afford a fair opportunity for members of Congress to give due consideration to the measure proposed. He believed that it ought to be done, but was not willing to go into it unless it could be done thoroughly and certainly.

Mr. Spaulding of Ohio, opposed the proposed action very earnestly. He did not believe that any good would result from it.

Mr. Higby, of California, thought it the most momentous question that had been presented for the consideration of the members of this Congress, and deprecated any hasty action.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois did not think that impeachment was possible, and while he believed that the President had done many things seriously objectionable, he thought the proposition of his impeachment should be referred to one of the standing committees, in order that it should be regularly and dispassionately considered before being presented for the formal action of the House.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, earnestly supported the proposition of Mr. Ashley.

Messrs. Kasson, of Iowa, and Whaley of West Virginia, were in favor of the reference. The caucus determined that resolutions of that character should not be adopted by the House, unless sanctioned by a vote of two-thirds of the Republican members in caucus, and that in the meantime this resolution, and all others looking to the same purpose, should be referred to the Judiciary Committee of the House without debate.

Reform movements in England.

LONDON, January 5, Evening.—It is said that the Ministry will introduce no reform bill at the coming session of Parliament, but will order Parliament to be dissolved in preference to doing so, and appeal to the people to support their action. The Ministry will not resign.

A new imposing demonstration to further the reform movement will be made on the assembling of Parliament. The advocates of reform will turn out in great force, and present a petition in person to the various members of Parliament, urging in strong and earnest terms that a reform bill be presented and adopted.

Arkansas Delegation. Visit Hon. Thad. Stevens--They Receive Cold Comfort--The Enabling Act to be the Policy of Congress--The Banquet at Secretary Seward's.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Arkansas delegation to day called on the Hons. Thad. Stevens and Rice, of Maine. Mr. Stevens received them politely, but not with much cordiality. During the interview he asked many questions of his visitors, calculated to develop their sentiments and feelings, and those of the people of their State and section. He asked if they had seen his enabling act, and supplied them with a copy, advising them to consider it as it would be the policy adopted by Congress towards the late Confederate States. At least, he said, said it is the policy which I shall support. At the close of the interview Mr. Stevens invited the gentlemen to call upon him again The delegation derived but little comfort or encouragement from this interview, and it is doubtful whether their engagements will permit them to call on Mr. Stevens again before their departure. Mr. Rice also received them very kindly and politely, and conversed very freely with them in regard to the political situation, but did not say much to encourage them.

The dinner to the delegation at Mr. Seward's this evening, is said to have been a brilliant affair. Besides the delegation and their host Secretary Browning of the Interior Department, and Colonel Seward were present. The conversation was cordial, but general. During the evening the members of the Cabinet and General Grant visited the delegation in Mr. Seward's parlors. The conversation was mostly on political subjects but of a non committal character. General Grant expressed a hope for a speedy restoration of political and social relations. The members of the delegation expressed themselves much encouraged and say they find affairs more hopeful than they expected when they left home. Nearly all the delegation leave for Arkansas to morrow, as previously arranged.

Address in behalf of Thaddeus Stevens.

A committe, appointed at a recent meeting of the friends of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, residing in Lancaster, and comprising A. E. Roberts, chairman, Samuel Sheck, Solomon Diller, R. J. Houston, N. Ellmaker, Benjamin Champneys, James Black, H. Musselman, Hiram Erb and Joseph Gibbons, have issued an address to their political brethren in behalf of Mr. Steven's aspiration for the United States Senate. They rehearse his past political achievements, dwelling more particularly upon his recent labors in Congress, and deny that there is any force in the argument made against his election on account of age. Mr. Steven's early and persistent championship of the causes of freedom and education are referred to with pride, and the committee claim, that in his political career "he has conquered more prejudices and made more converts to his peculiar doctrines, than any remembered statesman." They claim that "he is the fittest representative and exponent of what are called the Radical doctrines of our party, and that he, more than any other man, has been their earliest advocate, their most persevering champion, and their most distinguished Apostle."

The address concludes as follows: "We leave this case with you, not doubting that as your hearts beat in unison with ours, so will representatives respond to your wishes. Mr. Stevens has almost refused to speak for himself; he has employed no means to promote his election. The unofficial assailant and executioner of public wrong and public perfidy, he has never descended to employ questionable expedients, or to use official station to help his cause. We believe there is a large proportion of the Republican members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania that are sufficiently uncommitted to individuals, to take into consideration the plain facts here presented, and we almost feel authorized to say, that we know that the great body of the Republican party in Pennsylvania would hail his choice as the successor of Edgar Cowan, not only as a fitting tribute to a matchless statesman, but as the sure termination of a controversy which, however it may close, threatens to divide and finally to defeat our great organization."

Positions of Governors Cox, Curtin and Fenton.

The position, as the three Governors state it, is briefly this: The North, by virtue of its right as the victor in the battle field, submits the Amendment as the embodiment of the least exacting terms which in its judgment are essential to national peace and unity. If the South accept these terms—well: The great obstacle to restoration will have been removed, and the South will have in its power the means of resuming its active influence in the national legislature. But if the South, despite all appeals and all warning, remain obstinate and unyielding—if, on the score of pride or passion, it refuse to ratify the amendments which are offered for its acceptance—the course of the governing States is plain. They will take no step backward. They will give up none of the principles, none of the advantages which the war has established. And they will take their own method of enforcing the conditions that must precede the re-establishment of recognized authority at the South.

One of the points incidently mooted by Governor Curtin should warn the Southern States of the fate that is in reserve for them if they disregard the warnings of the time. According to Governor Curtin the voice of the excluded States counts as nothing for or against the Amendment. To render it efficacious the ratification by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress is all that is necessary. The proposition is not original in this instance. But it is significant of a view which is not destitute of plausibility, and which implies the reduction of the now excluded States to something resembling a territorial condition.

If the South is wise it will not be indifferent to these manifestations of Northern opinion. Concerning the statements of newspapers it may be in doubt; but the averments of three Governors ought not to be passed over without candid consideration.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1867:

Debt bearing coin interest: 5 per cent. bonds, $198,091, 350; 6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868, $15,783,441 80; 6 per cent. bonds, 1881. $283,740,850; 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, $891, 125, 100; Navy Pension fund, $11,750,000—total, $1,400,490,741 80.

Debt bearing currency interest: 6 per cent. bonds, $10,622,000; 3-year compound interest notes, $144,900,840; 3-year 7 3 10 notes, $646,856,600—total, $832,379,440.

Matured debt not presented for payment, $16,518,939 31.

Debt bearing no interest: U. S. notes, $380,497,842; fractional currency, $28,732,-812 32; gold certificates of deposit, $16,442,680—total, $425,673,334 32.

Total debt, $2,675,062,505 43. Amount in Treasury: coin, $97,841,567 75. Amount in Treasury: currency, $33,895, 765 04—total, $131, 737, 332 79. Amount of debt less cash in Treasury, $2,543,325,172 64.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on January 1st, 1867.

(Signed) HUGH M. CULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

The House spent all day in debate, the temper of which has been for prompt action in placing new governments in the Southern States.

Return of the New Orleans Excursionists.

The entire party of Congressional excursionists and members of the press who started from here returned this morning, says a Washington dispatch of the 4th, just four days from New Orleans. Every member of the party is in good health. A very strong impression has been made upon them all by the very decided revolution that is taking place throughout the South relative to the terms required by the constitutional amendment. Wherever that measure was understood there seems to be a willing acquiescence given to it by the people. Assurances were given by many of the influential citizens and political leaders that if the Southern States should receive assurances from Congress that the adoption of the amendment would be a finality as to their admission their favorable action upon it would be unanimous. On the return trip many of the members held long interviews with several of the members of the Virginia Legislature, now in session, who were returning from their holiday vacation, and it was unhesitatingly admitted that they were surprised at the change of opinion that was taking place among their constituents, who would, they believed, instruct them before the close of the session to vote for the amendment. One of the Virginia State Senators remarked to a member of Congress, "Only give the people of the South a chance to think of this thing and understand it, and the adoption of the amendment is a certainty." This is a conviction in the minds of all the radical members of the party, and its effect upon this winter's legislation must be felt. The same complete arrangements for the return home of the party were made by the Presidents of roads constituting the great Southern mail route, and resolutions expressive of the thanks of the visitors to the railroad officials for the attentions received were signed by every member of the party.

The President's Veto of the District Suffrage Bill.

The President completed his veto message on the bill to regulate the electoral franchise in the District of Columbia, on Friday, when it was read to the Cabinet, and the entire question pretty thoroughly reviewed.

General Grant was present during its consideration. He had on that day, repaired to the Executive Mansion purposely, to join the President and the members of his Cabinet in the ceremony of introduction consequent on the visit of the delegation from the Arkansas Legislature and after the latter retired, he remained by invitation.

It is believed to be true, as reported, that each member of the Cabinet freely expressed his opinion on the merits of the question of negro suffrage in this District, and the arguments in the message against it, and that Secretary Stanton differed from his colleagues, believing that Congress had the constitutional power to pass the bill while the others agreed that it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and a violation of the principles of free Government to force such an experiment upon the people here in defiance of their emphatic protest, and enfranchising a class including contrabands not prepared for the exercise of the ballot.

The message will be sent to the Senate, in which the bill originated, on Monday.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is of the institutions of New York. It is said the Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a cre The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexided Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost imp mediately. It healed rapidly, and left very lican scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Philaim.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustatil Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
aratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathaicon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sejourn of a few months n New York, was hardly recognized by here friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marbla smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been ltily growing in favor for over twenty years. sd acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the aair, and changes it to its original color by decrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—or Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Miorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulantis as required. Its careful preparation and entit purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everyly here at 50 cts. per bottle.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists
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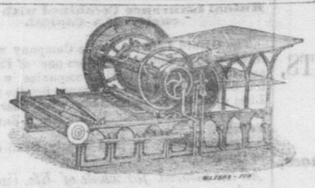
Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1867.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Express train on the Broad Top Railroad will hereafter arrive at Mt. Dallas at 11.15 A. M. and leave at 1.30 P. M. This change is made for the purpose of connecting with the Eastern and Western trains on the Penn'a. R. R. This is an excellent arrangement.

☞ We have been frequently importuned, since the issue of last week's INQUIRER, to learn whether we believed the statement which we made in our local column under the head of "A Remarkable Occurrence." We have replied, invariably, that we did, and that there did not appear to be anything so remarkable in it after all, when we took into consideration the fact that the leg was a WOODEN ONE. We saw the unlucky gentleman two or three days ago, who expressed our feelings about the matter, when he said "it was a good joke, but very few appeared to see it."

COAL.—There is considerable complaint in regard to a deficiency in the weight of coal which reaches here over the Broad Top Rail-Road. It is said that this deficiency is to be attributed to a system of stealing along the road. We have heard it alleged that it is customary for the citizens on the route to "toll" the various "dumps" as they pass along; we are not willing to believe this, but there is certainly a great "dropping off" some where. Excellent coal, free from slate, is now delivered at Mount Dallas at $2.85 per ton, and it can be delivered here for $2.50 additional, making the total cost $5.35. Four or five tons will supply a large family during the winter months, which is evidently much less than wood can be supplied for at the present range of prices. We would advise everybody to burn coal, as it is much cheaper than wood. Capt. Turner, of Saxton, will supply an excellent article.

WE have received the January number of *Harper's Magazine*. We are glad to observe another contribution from Porte Crayon, and hope he may not soon let another month pass in silence. The remaining contents are: At the Area Gate; Yvon and Finetti; Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men—The Capture, Imprisonment, and Escape; Different Points of View; A London Police Court; The Quiet Hour; Hours with the Dead; Our Gold Mines in Connecticut; Adam Gorrow; The Virginians in Texas; Slack a Little; Three Days of Terror; Stool Pigeonry; Three Hundred a Year; Old Aunt Matilda—part I; Medical Delusions of the Olden Time; Editor's Easy Chair; Literary Notices; Monthly Record, and Editor's Drawer.

WHAT DOES THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD INTEND TO DO?—This company called a meeting on the 10th of December last, to take into consideration the acceptation or rejection of the legislation approved on the 5th of April, 1866, but from that day to this there has not been a syllable expressing the result of their action through the columns of any of the numerous papers interested in the construction of this road. We have learned, privately, that they resolved to accept the legislation spoken of, but we cannot comprehend why their action has been kept from the public. Do they propose to ask for another extension? Do they intend to spring another bill upon the Legislature granting them eight years to commence their road instead of eight years to complete it in? We caution our members against trickery. There is certainly a "kink" somewhere, or why this muteness. We pray the friends of improvement and the enemies of monopoly in the Legislature to be vigilant lest we suffer again the sad experience of last winter.

CHRISTMAS IN SCHELLSBURG.—The Sunday School connected with St. Matthew's Ev. Lutheran Church in Schellsburg, held their usual anniversary on Christmas night last, and we have been informed by an eye witness from Bedford, that it was doubtless the most splendid affair of the kind ever held in our county. The exercises were made up of prayer, singing, recitation of texts by the children, music on the organ, an address by the pastor, the bestowal of premiums and class devices or coats of arms among the several classes, and a beautiful banner to the class that had contributed the largest amount of money during the year past, to the Missionary fund, and wound up by the distribution among the little ones of the fruit of an enormous and exquisitely beautiful Christmas Tree, in the shape of toys, bon-bons, and almost everything that could please and fascinate the eye and gladden the heart of childhood. There was an immense crowd in attendance and many failed to get seats. Altogether the entire affair was a complete success, and reflected great credit on those having it in charge.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The first week in January of each year being observed by Christians almost throughout the world, as a week of Special Prayer for God's converting spirit, the Pastors of the different churches in Bedford, arranged services for the week, beginning on Monday, January 7th, at half past six o'clock p. m. on each day, at the places and with the subject of prayer and remark as follows:

Monday 7th, Lutheran Church. Subject—The duty of the individual Christian in the work of the world's conversion.

Tuesday 8th, German Reformed Church. Subject—The outpouring of God's Spirit for the conversion of the world.

Wednesday 9th, Presbyterian Church. Subject—Hindrance to the Spread of the Gospel.

Thursday 10th, Methodist E. Church. Subject—Family and Secret Devotion.

Friday 11th, Court House—Episcopal Church. Subject—Prayer for the universal Church, for all Ministers of the Gospel, and for the increase of Holiness, Fidelity and Christian Charity among its members.

Saturday 12th. It is recommended that Christians occupy an hour in private prayer for growth in grace and the extension of Christ's Kingdom in our midst.

Sunday 13th. Presbyterian Church. Also at 6½ o'clock. Concluding union service of Ministers and Churches of all denominations.

These meeting have been numerously attended and we learn that much good has been accomplished.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—We have already spoken of the situation in which this great enterprise was placed by the act of April, 1864, repealing the charter of the company on all that portion of the route lying southeast of Connellsville. We now propose to refresh the memory of our readers as to the road itself, and its connections.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad begins at the foot of Grant Street, on the bank of the Monongahela river, in the city of Pittsburgh. It follows the northeast bank of that river fourteen miles to the borough of McKeesport, where the Youghiogheny unites with the Monongahela. Thence the road follows the valley of the Youghigheny to Connellsville, forty-four and a half miles, making the whole distance from Pittsburgh to Connellsville fifty-eight and a half miles. This part of the road has been finished and open to the public for several years, and is at this moment doing a large and profitable business. It has added vastly to the permanent valuation of the country through which it passes, and is of great benefit to these cities.

Yet it is but a local road. The prime object of the enterprise—a direct connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the town of Cumberland, in Maryland—is still unaccomplished. The universal financial crisis which culminated in 1857, and which so seriously affected all railroad enterprises for several years, compelled a suspension of operations upon this line, except such as were necessary to complete the line between this city and Connellsville, and prosecute steadily the work on the great Sand Patch tunnel. In 1861 the completion of the section between Turtle Creek and Pittsburgh gives us a continuous and independent connection by rail with Connellsville, and by a branch with Uniontown.

The great controversy, however, is about that part of the line lying between Connellsville and Cumberland. The length of that division is ninety miles, and the whole of it, except about seven miles, lies within our own State. From Connellsville the line continues up the Youghiogheny nearly 25 miles to the mouths of Casselman's River, and Laurel Hill Creek. After ascending the valley of the latter stream some three miles, it crosses the ridge dividing that valley from that of the Casselman. Here there is a short tunnel. Thence it follows the valley of the last named stream thirty miles to the great Sand Patch tunnel, passing south of the town of Somerset, to which a branch road, eight miles in length, and of easy grade, has been located. The line of the road crosses the State line, into Maryland, just at the southwest corner of Bedford county, and about seven miles this side of Cumberland.

The highest grade on any part of this road is seventy-eight feet to the mile, and that only on less than three miles on each side of the summit. From Philadelphia to Myers' Mills, some three miles from the summit, the grade in no place need exceed twenty-six feet to the mile. From the summit to Cumberland, a distance of thirty-two miles, down the valley of Will's Creek, there is a continuous descending grade. For the greater part of the line, where there is any grade at all, it is kept at or below 26 feet. Now that the great tunnel, of which we spoke yesterday, is almost completed, there is no difficult work on this ninety miles of road from Connellsville to Cumberland.

At Cumberland, as before observed, this road will form a junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 178 miles west of Baltimore, making the entire distance from Pittsburgh to Baltimore, by this route, 327 miles, and to Washington, *via* the Relay House, nine miles this side of Baltimore, 349 miles.

But it will not be necessary to take that route to Washington: for at an earlier day than this road can possibly be completed, the "METROPOLITAN ROUTE," from the "Point of Rocks," (70 miles west of Baltimore,) to Washington, will be finished. The distance, by this route, from Point of Rocks to Washington is only 43 miles. This will be 49 miles less than to go round by the Relay House, *and will make the whole distance from Pittsburgh to Washington just three hundred miles*—27 miles nearer than to Baltimore by this route. This shortens the distance between Pittsburgh and Washington *seventy-four miles*, as compared with the present route of travel, *via* Harrisburg and Baltimore. The trip can be made from city to city in ten hours, and the traveler avoid the vexatious and often expensive delays to which he is now subjected.

Cumberland is 97 miles west of Harper's Ferry, and 101 miles east of Grafton, where the two great branches of the Baltimore and Ohio road diverge, one to Wheeling, and the other to Parkersburg. From Parkersburg to Cumberland the distance is 205 miles; from Wheeling it is 201 miles, and from Pittsburgh 149 miles.

At Pittsburgh this road meets all the great western and northern lines which concentrate here, as well as our great natural thoroughfare, the Ohio river. But its most direct and important connection at this point will be with the CLEVELAND AND MAHONING EXTENSION, which will be tantamount to an extension of the road to the lakes, to the Mississippi, and, in short, to the entire continent west of Pennsylvania, as far as railroads have been or shall be extended. This Cleveland and Mahoning Extension, like the section between Connellsville and Cumberland, is but a comparatively short link in the great chain reaching from the Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac, the National Capital, and the seaboard cities of the South, to the vast region just spoken of. This additional chain of communication is now greatly needed, and its necessity will be more and more felt as population and business increase.

Pennsylvania has no right to shut this avenue. It is a gift of the Creator, not to Pennsylvania, and still less to a Pennsylvania corporation, but to all the American people; and if the people of Maryland and Ohio say they wish to improve it, so that they can use it as an avenue of communication one with another, for purposes of trade and social intercourse, what right have we, as a State, to forbid it? But the real case is still stronger than the one we have supposed; for a million Pennsylvanians unite with the people of Maryland and Ohio in desiring this thing, and are ready to do the work required as soon as they can get legal permission to do it.

An interdict upon such an enterprise as this, come from what authority it may—even though it be from the representatives of the people, and surrounded by all the forms of republican institutions—has in it the essence of despotic oppression, and bears all the features that may define a tyranny. But when the interdict is accompanied by an outrageous act of spoliation, as in the case before us, it becomes doubly odious. Were a single ruler to do such a thing, it would tarnish his reputation, dishonor his memory, and history would enroll him among wrong-doers and oppressors. Is wrong less infamous because perpetrated by many than if it were done by one? Surely not. While speaking of this thing as we do, we would not forget that an apology for the original wrong may be found in the presumption that the men who divested the Company of its franchises believed at the time that they had been forfeited. But now we know, and our representatives know, that they were not forfeited. A refusal on their part, therefore, to rectify the error of their predecessors, would be a dereliction for which no apology could be offered.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

RESPONSIVE.

LETTER FROM PILGRIM.

Permit Pilgrim to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his amiable friend, "Conservative," in view of his flattering notice of the "wandering Philosopher," accompanied with the impressive suggestion that he should visit "Little Berks." A locality which is represented by travelers, in some aspects, as being a twin sister of Southampton—though making some strides in the right direction; nevertheless a community which will *yet admit* of much social, moral, intellectual, and political improvement. Pilgrim is satisfied from the tone and spirit of "Conservative's" communication that he is a *gentleman* of refinement, and literary taste. When compared with the nervous, uncouth Chaneysville luminary, who in his literary spasms kicks and capers like a wild colt on the prairie; "Conservative, rises in beauty like the sun shining in his strength! Whilst the *spurious* "Toby," and his confederates in literary theft, like loathsome toads spit poison at Pilgrim. "Conservative's" communication, gives evidence of kindness and gentlemanly bearing alike *creditable* to his head and *honorable* to his heart. Our sympathies are with this honorable gentleman amid his unpropitious surroundings; yet he should not dispair. Lot lived in Sodom, and yet escaped destruction! Daniel came forth unharmed from the lion's den, and may not the hope be indulged in, that "Conservative will avoid the *iron crushing* grasp of *proscription*, come forth like pure gold tried in the fire—and be instrumental in bringing about a grand, moral, social, and political revolution in "Little Berks." Pilgrim was informed that in the early autumn there were many *Conservatives* in that region and no Democrats. A *singular* transmigration of souls, and of principles, was brought about through the medium of the ballot-box, and Conservatives were changed back again to Democrats *or* something else! All! Except your gentlemanly correspondent. How impressively suggestive of

"The last rose of summer,
Left blooming alone;
All its lovely companions,
Have faded and gone."

"Conservative" not being of the proscriptive school, and having no sympathy in common with political tricksters, or paste board professors had better affiliate with the true unionists who already form an element of *respectability* and of power, even in "Little Berks." Although Pilgrim's face is turned toward the setting sun, it may be some time ere he crosses into the narrow valley west of Evitt's mountain. Had he a Reindeer, Lapland sled, and accompaniments he might possibly venture; but not alone with his staff. For the present, we prefer other and more comfortable quarters. No doubt "Conservative is a man of experience—has seen years, and is probably a moral reformer. If so, according to his own account, he is engaged at present, in the cultivation of a rocky, stony, sterile soil, not well adapted to the growth of exotics. Yet he should not despair. Distinguished characters in every age, have been to a greater or less extent purified in the furnace of affliction. As expressed by Longfellow:

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We may make our life sublime,
And departing leave behind us,
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

Hoping that "Conservative" will frequently enlighten the readers of the INQUIRER with the productions of his graceful pen; wishing him abundant success in every good word and work, and a happy exit, ultimately from "Little Berks," to a better country, I remain as ever in "Friendship, Love and Truth." PILGRIM.

FRIEND'S COVE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A., January 8, 1867.

THE GALAXY for January 15, 1867, contains: Tristan: a story in three parts. Part II. By Edward Spencer. (With an illustration by Magrath.) Nix; By Mary Ellen Atkinson. Savonarola. By Anna Cora Ritchie. Traditions of the Blackfeet; by John Mason Brown. The Claverings; by Anthony Trollope. "Alms at the Beautiful Gate;" by H. H. Imperial France; by Geo. M. Towle. The London Clubs; by W. Winwood Reade. Shapes of a Soul; by Sarah M. B. Piatt. The Poor Capitalists; by Marie Howland. Advertising; by Geo. Wakeman. The House Opposite; by Maria L. Pool. Nebulæ; by the editor.

In the next number "Tristan" will be concluded, and in the number following will be commenced the new story, "Waiting for the Verdict."

The price of the GALAXY is $5 a year. It is published twice as often as the monthlies, giving 2,736 pages in a year. Address W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 39, Park Row, N. Y.

BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—The Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad is 44 miles in length, extending from Huntingdon to Mount Dallas. At Huntingdon it connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The guage of the road is 4 feet 8½ inches. It has 11¾ miles of siding, and 14½ miles of branch road, viz: Shoups Run, 9½; Six Mile Run, 4½; and Sandy Run, 1 mile. The weight of rail per yard on main track is from 45 to 60 lbs. The equipment of the road consists of 16 locomotives, 2 first class passenger, 4 baggage, mail and express, 3 freight, and 126 coal cars. The amount of capital stock authorized by law is $800,000; preferred $300,000; and by merger of the Bedford Railroad, $250,000 additional. The amount of stock subscribed is 12,352 shares common, and 3,81 preferred. Par value of stock, $50.

THE Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 38 Walker street, New York, continue to republish the four leading British Quarterlies: The London Quarterly Review (conservative,) the Edinburgh Review (whig), the Westminster Review (radical), and the North British Review (free church). They also reprint Blackwood's Magazine. This Company deserves the gratitude of the American public for bringing these valuable periodicals to our door at a price within the reach of so many. Either may be obtained at the price of four dollars, any two for seven dollars, and all five for fifteen dollars. The literary character of these publications is too well known to need commendation from us.

The St. Louis *Democrat's* Topeka, Kansas, special says: John J. Morton, of Topeka, will be Clerk, Hon. A. R. Banks, of Lawrence, Secretary of the Senate. The prominent candidates for Speaker are W. W. Upgraff, Speaker of the first State Legislature, I. Gooden and Colonel Plumb. The Senatorial question will probably not be carried into the election, Speaker Pomeroy has arrived and gone earnestly to work. About forty members of the Legislature have been in the army, and they are determined to elect soldiers. For the short term, Major Ross, the present incumbent, has the inside track.

NOTWITHSTANDING the provisions of the civil rights bill and of the Constitution, Maryland by her statutes and courts maintains slavery in a practical form within her borders. Children continue to be taken from their parents and reduced to practical slavery under the apprentice system applicable to persons of color. Negroes convicted of offenses which would send a white man to prison are sold into slavery for a term of years. The Maryland courts having declared the civil rights bill unconstitutional, are now practicing under the statutes which permit slavery in the form above mentioned.

MARRIED

On the 3d inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. DAVID S. BRODE, of Saxton, Pa., to Miss REBECCA HORTON, of Yellow Creek, this county.

Nov. 18th, 1866, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. AARON MOCK, of Co. D, 138th P. V. to Miss EMMA BISEL, both of St. Clair tp.

At the bride's home, on the 26th ult., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Capt. JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, of Huntington co., and Miss MARY L. STATLER of Schellsburg.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Kinsey (Cumberland Station) Mr. SAMUEL M. WILHELM, of New Bridgeport, Pa., to Miss KATE A. COOK, of Wellersburg, Somerset co., Pa.

On Jan. 3d, by Rev. A. V. C. Schenck, Mr. JOHN LINGO of Cumberland, Md., to Miss SARAH JANE PATTERSON, of Bedford co.

On the 2d inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Bedford, by Rev. A. R. Miller, Mr. HARMAN DIVELY, of Berlin, Somerset co., to Miss NANNIE MEARVINE, of Bedford.

At the Methodist Parsonage, near Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1867, by Rev. J. W. Leckie, Mr. CYRUS E. BLACKBURN, to Miss RUTH E. McCREARY, both of St. Clair tp., Bedford co.

DIED

Of Croup, on the 6th inst., in Bedford, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of David and Elmira Over; aged 25 days.

The sweet babe seemed like a little angel sent to win the love and gladden the hearts of a household. But, how brief its stay! As if too lovely for earth, it is suddenly removed to the "brighter bliss of Heaven."

"O what is life? 'Tis like a flower
That blossoms and is gone;
It flourishes its little hour
With all its beauty on;
Death comes; and, like a wintry day,
It cuts the lovely flower down." M.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continued to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climate influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, General Weakness and Debility, and all complaints originating in Indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that Hostetter's Bitters are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

Jan 4:1m

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[Nov. 15-1st.-w.ea.mo.lyr.]

A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov. 30, 1866:6m

THE BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL will re-open after the Christmas vacation, on Monday the 7th inst.

Jan 11.2t JOHN T. HUGGARD.

CAUTION TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against Hunting or otherwise trespassing upon my farm, as I am determined to enforce the law again st all disregarding this notice. ELENOR M. MAY.

Harrison twp., Jan. 11, 1867.3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Horton, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Tuesday, Jan. 22d, 1867, at ten o'clock A. M. M. A. POINTS.

Jan. 11:1. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Karns, of East Providence tp., deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE KARN,
E. Providence.
DAN'L SPARKS,
W. Providence
Jan.11:6t Executors.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL WALTER, deceased. —Letters of Administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Walter, late of Union township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement. HENRY B. WALTER,

Jan. 11:6t Administrator.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BONNELL, dec'd. Letters of administration, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township, Bedford co., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement. JACOB TROUTMAN, Jr.,

Jan11:6t Administrator.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his DRUG STORE, located in Hollidaysburg, Pa., containing, DRUGS, GLASSWARE, PATENT MEDICINES, FANCY GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, &c. The terms are one-half in hand, and the balance in three and six months. Persons desiring information in regard to this establishment will call on THOS. W. HEARD, at Adams' Express Office, Bedford, or on WM. C. KEAN, at the INQUIRER Office.

Jan 11.:3t H. B. MARTIN.

NOTICE OF APPEALS,

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for the year 1867, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the County, as follows:

For Juniata, Schellsburg Bor., Harrison, Londonderry and Napier, on Monday, January 14.

For Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Southampton, Monroe and St. Clair, on Tuesday, January 15.

For East Providence, West Providence, Bloody Run Bor., Hopewell and Snake Spring, on Wednesday, January 16.

For Middle Woodberry, South Woodberry, Broad Top and Coaldale Bor., on Thursday, January 17.

For Liberty, Saxton Bor., Union, Bedford Bor., and Bedford tp., on Friday, January 18.

No subsequent appeals will be heard, unless in case where persons have been unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
M. S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOUSARE,
Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, Cl'k. (dec.21:4t)

M. C. FETTERLY,

Has just received a splendid lot of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Fancy Dress Goods, Silks, French Morinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Cloaking Cloth,

CLOAKS and FURS,

Shawls, Skeletons, Balmorals, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Trimmings, Fancy Buttons, Velvets, Ladies' Dress Capes, &c. A handsome assortment of Embroidery, Mourning and Lace Goods, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, with a great variety of notions, and a handsome assortment of toys. Her stock consists of every article kept in a first class Fancy Store. Thankful for past favors she respectfully asks a continuance of the public patronage.

Nov. 9-3m.

ALL INTERESTED

Will please remember our Books will be ready for settlement JANUARY 1, 1867.

Those interested are respectfully notified, they *must settle their accounts*. Thanking all who have heretofore complied with our terms. We also, inform all, who neglect to do so, they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, sixty days after date named above.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Dec. 1, 1866.3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Longenecker, dec'd.

The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of administration upon the estate of Nancy Longenecker, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, to the subscriber, residing at New Enterprise, in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID F. BUCK,

Nov. 30:6t. Administrator.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

STRAY HOGS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, living in the township of Harrison, about the 17th ult., seven stray Hogs, four of which are full grown and three shoats; five have both ears slit, the other two no marks. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 4:3t DANIEL M. MILLER.

ESTATE OF JACOB BEISEL, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of the Township of St. Clair, County of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement. JOHN ALDSTADT,

Jan. 4:6t Executor.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of Tinware on the shortest possible notice, at B Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

☞ Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, andall kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at he INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, (Glass,)at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STOVES, TINWARE &c.,
No. 1 "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of

FANCY AND MILLENERY GOODS,

and has now opened, a variety of handsome Winter Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, &c., of the very latest style Also, a variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS

French Merino, Plaids, Wool Delaines, Alpacas, Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Calico, Muslin, Flannels, Opera and Plaid Flannels, Cloths for Coats and Sacks,

Ladies' & Children's Furs,

Coats, Cloaks, Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, Sontags, Woolen Hoods, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kidd Gloves, Ladies' Buckskin Gauntletts, Cloth and Fleece-Lined Gloves

For Ladies and Children, Black Lace Veils, Berage and Grenadine for Veils, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Neck-ties, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Eureka Hair Restorative, also, Mrs. Hill's Restorative,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Wigans, Buttons, all kinds of Toys; also, the very best made, and finest Ladies' and Children's Shoes that can be bought in Philadelphia. She is determined to sell her goods and do her work as

Cheap as the Cheapest.

She hopes her friends and patrons will call and examine her goods, as she feels satisfied that they will recommend themselves, in quality and price to refined taste and good judgment.

Nov 2--3ms

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,

and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK

OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. I9 3mo

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867, the following described TRACTS OF LAND, late the property of Eliza Watson, deceased, situate in Snake Spring township, about two miles from the town of Bedford, one thereof bounded on the North by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the East by lands of Jamison's Heirs and Emanual Beegle, on the South by Harclerode, and on the West by Dunning's Mountain, containing 162 acres 98 perches neat measure, about 75 acres cleared and having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, a double log barn and other outbuildings.

The other thereof bounded on the North and East by land of Jamison's heirs, on the South by land of Emanuel Beegle, and on the West by the above described tract, containing 199 acres 64 perches neat measure, with about 100 acres cleared. This tract is nearly all limestone land. Both tracts are well watered and have a good supply of timber.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. S. L. RUSSELL,

Administrator with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, dec'd dec21:4t

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD —On and after Monday, Nov. 5, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE4.15	LE	8.10	Huntingdon,	ARI1.30	AR5.54
4.35		8.30	McConnellstown	11.19	5.24
4.43		8.38	Pleasant Grove,	11.11	5.16
5.00		8.54	Marklesburg,	10.55	5.00
5.16		9.10	Coffee Run,	10.39	5.45
5.24		9.18	Rough & Ready	10.31	4.36
5.36		9.30	Cove,	10.19	4.24
5.40		9.34	Fisher's Summit	10.15	4.20
AR5.55	AR	9.49		LE10.00	LE4.05
	LE	10.00	Saxton,	AR	AR3.55
		10.20	Riddlesburg,		3.35
		10.28	Hopewell,		3.27
		10.46	Piper's Run,		3.09
		11.18	Taterville,		2.47
		11.31	Bloody Run,		2.34
	AR	11.35	Mount Dallas.		2.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE	10.40	Saxton,	AR 6.30	AR4.24
8.05		10.55	Coalmont,	6.15	4.09
8.10		11.00	Crawford,	6.05	3.59
AR8.20	AR	11.10	Dudley.	LE 6.00	LE3.54
			Broad Top City.		

Dec.21:66 OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,

Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

AGENTS WANTED *for the Most Popular and best selling Subscription Books published.*

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to General Agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly North and South.

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Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The *Tribune* enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making the *Tribune* the largest and the cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of *The Tribune* is steadily increasing, and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to

Farm, Garden & Household.

LIME ON ORCHARDS.

The value of lime for many purposes in agriculture is no longer a theoretical question, but an admitted *fact*. On orchards its effects have been surprising—and such indeed as to surprise the most incredulous. For many uses, lime in the stone is preferable, if it is of a character that admits of its being reduced to a condition sufficiently fine for its application, for it then contains about fifty per cent. of carbon, a principle which enters largely into vegetables. Calcination, or burning, drives off the carbon, and renders caustic lime mild. In its freshly slacked state, its application is, in most cases, attended with disadvantage, as its causticity proves harmful in many ways. In regard to the application of lime on orchards, it may be remarked that the fall is perhaps as favorable a season, on many accounts as can be selected. Its effects are slow and lasting, and when spread on orchard grounds in August, or even in September or October, it will be felt the following year; whereas, if applied in the spring, no advantage will accrue till the subsequent year, which would be a dead loss to the owner of one year's use of the pecuniary capital involved in the outlay of the experiment. In some cases, the favorable effects of lime have been clearly apparent for twenty years.

Old lime from the walls of buildings is an excellent stimulant for fruit trees of all kinds; it acts immediately, and it acts long. In one case a farmer who was engaged in repairing his dwelling, ordered a portion of the old plastering, taken from the walls of one of his rooms, to be thrown from a window, where it was accidentally brought in contact with a plum tree which had always been unproductive, and a mere, "cumberer of the ground." The subsequent year, however, it was filled with fruit. This change was owing to the lime, doubtless, as similar results have followed its application in various, indeed, in innumerable cases of a like character. We advise every person, therefore, who is the owner of an old and decayed orchard, to lose no time in giving each tree a dressing of lime, or, better still, if he can procure it, of old plaster. A peck to a tree of middling size, and a half a bushel to a large one, is sufficient, according to the experience of many; but though we would by all means recommend the application of even these small quantities, when larger quantities cannot be procured, yet we would sooner advise a bushel and a half. We have no more faith in starving a tree or a hill of corn than we have in starving an ox or a horse. The "penny wise and pound foolish" policy, adopted by so many, is a bad one for the farmer. It always results in loss.—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph.*

IN BOILING MEATS.

Never put them in cold water, but plump them into that which is boiling briskly. This will coagulate the albumen on the outside, close the pores, and prevent the water from soaking out the rich juices. If salted meats need freshening, let it be previously done with cold water, taking all needed time, with frequent changing of the water, if it is very salt. Tough, cheap pieces of beef, can be made tender and palatable as follows: If salt freshen as above. Put into the pot with a trifle more water than will be finally needed. Set into the top of the cooking pot a closely fitting tin pail or pan, and fill it with cold water. If this gets boiling hot, dip out some and add cold water from time to time. Boil the meat until it gets so entirely tender that the bones will drop out, even if it takes five or ten hours. The steam and aroma or flavor of the meat, will be condensed on the bottom of the covering pan or pail of water, and drop back, and thus be retained. When thoroughly done, remove the cover, and slowly simmer down thick enough to jelly when cold. Dip out the meat, remove the bones, place it in a pan, pour over it the boiled liquid, lay over it a large plate, or inverted tin platter, and put on 15 to 30 lb weight. When cold, it will cut into nice slices, and if lean and fat or white meat be mixed, it will be beautifully marbled. The juice will jelly and compact it firmly together, and you will have nice juicy meat, good for breakfast, dinner, or supper, and so tender that poor teeth can masticate it. Fresh beef, or corned, beef well freshened in cold water, may be used it this way with decided economy, and it is far superior to meat boiled in an open vessel from which the flavor has constantly escaped, as you can perceive by the odor all through the house, if Bridget leaves the Kitchen door open a minute or two, as she will certainly happen to do.—*Amr. Agriculturist.*

WASH THE TEETH AT NIGHT.

A few who inherit good teeth, and care nothing for "looks," neglect brushing their teeth; but none who study cleanliness and a sweet breath, or who wish to preserve their teeth, good or bad, as long as possible, should neglect to brush them well one or more times a day, with a brush so stiff as to clean them well, but not so hard as to wound and irritate the gums. They should be brushed both night and morning, but if only once let it be the last thing before retiring. Portions of food, sweets, etc., left on or between the teeth during the night, decay or acidify, and corrode the enamel, and thus gradually injure them. If the cavities between and in decaying teeth be thoroughly brushed out with water at night, and when rising it will add years to their effective use and freedom from pain. Most of the tooth powders sold contain an injurious acid, which, though it gives the teeth a clean white surface, does it at the expense of some of the natural surface. A little hard soap, pleasantly perfumed, is the best possible application. We would not recommend even the finest charcoal, or prepared chalk or clay, for though inert, they wear upon the enamel.—*Amr. Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

WHY is a lady of fashion like a successful sportsman? Because she bags the hare.

WHAT is handsomer and higher when the head is off? A pillow.

WHY is a billiard player like a thief in a crowd? Because he aims for the pockets.

WHY is a dog's tail a great novelty? Because no one ever saw it before.

IF you doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt and go in.

HE who stands by the right can afford to have the devil laugh at him.

"Do you like novels?" asked Miss Fitzergald of her back woods lover. "I can't say I never ate any; but I'm death on possum."

A crusty old bachelor says the talk of women is usually about men. Even their laugh is but "he! he!"

WHEN upright men die, they are supposed to go *right up*. Per contra, downright rascals are supposd to go *right down*.

ARTEMUS WARD says: "Let us be happy and live within our means, even if we have to borrow money to do it with."

GENTLEMEN, don't part yonr hair behind, for hair parted in that way reveals a soft place in the head.

PUNCH says woman first resorted to tight lacing to prove to men how well they could bear squeezing.

WHY are base ball players the greatest cowards? Because they strike then run for home.

"I know every rock on the coast," cried an Irish pilot. At that moment the ship struck, when he exclaimed, "and that's one of them."

THIRTEEN objections were once given by a young lady for declining a match; the first twelve being the suitor's twelve children, and the thirteenth the suitor himself.

AN advertisement offers "milliners' feathers" for sale. The milliners from whom these feathers were plucked must have been littte ducks.

SNOOKEY says: "The prettiest sewing machine in the world is about seventeen years old, with short sleeves, low neck dress, and gaiter boots on."

"DOES the razor take hold well?" inquired a barber who was shaving a gentleman from the country. "Yes," replied the customer with tears in his eyes, "it takes hold first rate but it don't let go worth a cent."

WHEN Sheridan taught school, he had in one class a boy who always read patridges for patriarchs. "Stop," exclaimed Sheridan "You shall not make *game* of the patriarchs?"

"HAVE the jury agreed?" asked a judge of a court attache, whom he met upon the stairs with a bucket in his hand. "Yes," replied Patrick, they have agreed to send out for a half gallon.

A GENTLEMAN was one day in the old coaching times, traveling by a coach which moved at a very slow pace. 'Pray,' said he to the guard, 'what is the name of this coach?' 'The Regulator,' was the reply. 'And a very appropriate name too,' said the traveler, 'for I see all other coaches go by it.'

AT a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the fraternity, the toast was given: "An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God." But an old farmer in the back part of the house rather spoiled the effect by adding in a loud voice, "and about the scarcest."

A DUTCHMAN out west lately married a second wife, a week after the loss of wife No. 1. The Sabbath following, the bride asked her lord to take her riding, and was "cut up" with the following response: "You tink I ride out mit anoder woman so soon after the death of mine frau? No, no."

ARTEMUS WARD says: "Some kind person has sent me Chawcer's Poems. Mr. C. had talent but he couldn't spel. No man has a right to be a lite'ray man onless he knows how to spel. It is a pity that Chawcer who hed genyus, was so unedicated. He is the wuss speller I know of."

A NEW YORK correspondent of a Boston paper writes that a merchant who failed twice in fifteen years, was forced to sell his wife's wardrobe to procure the necessaries of life, has just retired from business worth a fortune of five hundred thousand dollars. Never say die!

BRIGHAM YOUNG is luxuriating in the honeymoon of his forty-fifth bride, a beautiful Danish girl of seventeen. He recently lost his twenty-fourth wife, who was buried without any ceremony, or even a notice of her death. The Salt Lakers don't "go" much on funerals, but they are some on weddings.

A MERCHANT of Lyons, France, lately having occasion to visit Paris and being anxious to let his spouse know of his intention to return home, telegraphed to her in writing, saying: "Expect to see me at noon.—O. Faulsone." This was sent by a porter, and received by his wife thus: "Expect to see me no more. O False One." The lady's state of mind may be better imagined than described.

JOHN VAN BUREN once won a suit, at which the opposite party was so much enraged that he declared that whenever he met "Prince John," he would pitch into him. They encountered each other at an oyster counter. The man at once addressed him: "Mr. Van Buren, is there a cause or an individual so infamous that your services cannot be obtained?" "I cannot say," said John swallowing another oyster, and stooping over he asked in an undertone that everybody could hear: "What have you been doing?"

AN Irish stranger, slightly the worse for whiskey, got tangled in a political controversy, in a saloon in Trenton, one day last week. He advocated "Democracy," with the same volubility of a skeleton. His antagonist finally ventured to remark:

"You don't know what Democracy is!"

"Don't know what Democracy is, ye Black Republican spalpeen? I've been in Ohio State Prison for five years, served in the rebel army three years, and voted six times in the Sixth Ward, New York, at the last election. Divil a man in the United States has served a better apprenticeship to Democracy than meself!"

The "Radical" knocked under, and treated the party.

COARSE, BUT STINGING.—A brow beating counsel asked a witness during a trial for assault, at what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened. He replied:

"Just four feet five inches and a half."

"How come you to be so very exact, fellow?" said the counsel.

"Because I expected some fool or other would ask me," said he, "so I measured it."

PROSECTUS FOR 1867.

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

By common consent the *Commercial* ranks first among the papers published in Western Pennsylvania. Although but recently established its circulation and influence are already widely extended. As a journal of enterprise in gathering the latest intelligence, and giving in each issue a large amount and great variety of reading matter, it does not suffer in comparison with the best. It is thoroughly identified with the city in which it is published, and an extended circle around and beyond the limits of our own State, where the number of its readers and its influence are constantly increasing. An unflinching advocate of sound Uniod principles, it at the same time pays special attention not only to all matters of General Interest, but to topics of moment to the Capitalist, the Laborer, the Agriculturist, the Mechanic, and the Family Circle. Its ample columns embrace a carefully prepared Literary and Valuable Scientific Miscellany, Agricultural and Horticultural Information from the best sources. In giving the Earliest and Fullest News from all quarters, neither expense nor labor is spared; and it has complete arrangements for extended and valuable Commercial Reports, Giving the Stock, Financial, Dry Goods, Grocery, Cattle and General Markets Reports of Pittsburgh, and the latest reports by Telegraph of the Markets of the leading cities of world; and in every department it aims to keep pace with the fore most in the progress of improvement so conspicuous is in journalism at the present time. Firmly established, it is confident in position, and will enter upon the new year with new plans, well matured, looking to increased strength and usefulness.

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may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

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SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.
The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.
Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

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FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.
Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens
Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN UTZL.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. NORTSJON...T. S. JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer
BARGAINS
in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the
LOWEST PRICES.
TERMS----Cash or Produce.
When credit is given in all cases after
SIX MONTHS'
interest will be charged in the account.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Oct 26 1866

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class
French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,
such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic
JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.
Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.
POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.
☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1836, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

*Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never